BISMARCK AND THE HERALD.

Free Thought and Freedom of Conscience Expounded to the Chancellor.

LESSONS FROM THE VON ARNIM TRIAL.

A Press Rich Without Spoliation and Independent of the Corruptions of State.

No "Souvenirs" Needed and the "Reptile Fund" Despised,

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CARLE.] London, Jan. 6, 1875.

The London Times has received the following telegram: -BERLIN, Jan. 6, 1875.

Mr. Jackson, the Berlin correspondent of the Herald, publishes a letter in the Voss Zeitung in which he ridicules the Allgemeine Zeitung for representing the HERALD as an ultramontane organ. Mr. Jackson says:-

"Politics and religion are separate things in America, where the government permits the sects to look after their own religion without presuming to direct or watch them.

THE PRESS FREE AND ENTERPRISING.

"The connection between Von Arnim and the Hebald was merely that of an honorable statesman with a cosmopolitan journal eager to secure interesting intelligence.

INDEPENDENT IN MEANS WITHOUT SPOLIATION OR CORRUPTION.

"There is only one point of similarity between the HEBALD and the Prussian government, which is that the pecuniary means of the former are as large as the sequestered property of the King of Hanover, or as the socalled 'reptile fund,' which is employed to influence public opinion in favor of Prince Bismarck's policy.

'SOUVENIRS' NOT NEED'ED.

"The HERALD is rich enough to cable the news of the day at tremendous expense, and its correspondents are paid so well that they can afford to dispense with 'souvenirs.' " THE BRITISH PEOPLE INTERESTED BY THE

AMERICAN EXPLANATION. The Times, commenting on Mr. Jackson's communication, says the tone of the publication given above excites a great deal of attention, the term "souvenir" referring to a well-

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

known incident of the Von Arnim trial.

REV. DR. NEWMAN TO PUBLISH HIS OPINIONS ON THE SUBJECT.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.] LONDON, Jan. 6, 1875.

The discussion of the question of Papal infallibility and its consequences is not by any means exhausted. In addition to the Gladstone-Manning statements and the letter of Monsignor Capel and others we are informed that the Rev. John Henry Newman, D. D., the distinguished Tractarian, will publish a brochure on the subject on Monday next, the 11th inst.

KING ALFONSO.

HIS MAJESTY OUT FROM PARIS FOR MADRID. Paris, Jan. 6, 1875.

King Alfonso departed this evening in a special train for Marseilles, to embark for Spain.

MEXICO.

THE AMERICAN COMMERCIAL DEPUTATION RE-CEIVED BY THE PRESIDENT-THE POREIGN TRADE IMPROVING-THEATRICAL PERSONAGES

CITY OF MEXICO. Jan. 2, 1875, } The deputation from the New Orleans Chambe of Commerce has arrived in the capital. The

members have been received by the President, and were entertained to-night by Mr. Foster, the United States Minister. President Lerdo said he looked upon this visit of the merchants of New Orleans with satisfaction. He was animated with the desire that

Americans should cooperate with the citizens of this country in the extension of its commerce. THE POREIGN TRADE IMPROVING. Under the auspices of New Orleans business men the number of foreign firms offering to trade

with Mexico is increasing and many are establish-INTERNAL QUIET.

The Republic is quiet. The disturbances at Tepic were unimportant.

BISTORI OFF THE TRACK. The railroad train bringing Mme. Ristori and her theatrical company to this city ran off the track and was somewhat damaged, but no one was injured.

HAVANA, Jan. 6, 1875.

To-day is a holiday, and business is suspended. AID FOR THE . GRASSHOPPER SUF-FERERS.

Омана, Neb., Jan. 6, 1875.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
Will the HERALD please open at its office a dollar subscription for the benefit of the grasshopper sufferers? It is believed that enough clothing will come in, but we shall need more funds to buy food. Press the matter.

JAMES S. BRISBIN, U. S. A.

THE ALABAMA INVESTIGATION.

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 6, 1875. Messrs. Coburn, Cannon an. Luttrell, of the Congressional Committee, returned from Mobile this morning. They were in session till jour o'clock, when they left for Eufaula. They examined to-day a number of white and black radicals, but, as the sessions were held with closed doors, it is impossible to tell what the testimony was. Some democrats were exthe testimony was. Some democrate were examined, among them Governor Houston and excovernor Watts. They testified to no intimidation anywhere in the State, of republicans, but that negroes were intimidated who belonged to the democratic party.

Messrs, Albright and Buckner went to Livingston to look into matters in Hayes' district. The committee will probably reach Washington by the 12th inst. The testimony is voluminous and contradictory. The majority of the committee would not allow testimony as to the character of witnesses.

FRANCE.

The President Proposes a Plan of Government.

THE SEPTENNATE UNTIL 1880.

Cabinet Measures Rejected by the Assembly Amidst Intense Excitement. Paris, Jan. 6, 1875.

President MacMahon sent a Message to the Assembly to-day, urgently requesting the following legislation :-First-The passage of a bill creating a Second

Second-Provision for the maintenance of the statu quo until 1880 in the event of MacMahon's death before the expiration of his term of office. Third-That when the Second Chamber is organized both Chambers to decide upon a definite

government to succeed the Septennate. CONSERVATISM AND CARE FOR THE FUTURE

The President, in the course of the Message, says:- "I have instructed the government to ask you to place the bill for the creation of a second Chamber on the order of the day for one of your next sittings. Conservative interests most imperatively demand its adoption. The point relating to the transmission of powers after 1880 must be as promptly settled. It ought to be so regulated as to leave to future Assemblies complete liberty to determine the form of government." A GOVERNMENT MEASURE REJECTED BY THE AS-

SEMBLY. At the opening of the session of the Assembly to-day the government's bill for instituting an inquiry into the state of Algeria was rejected by a large majority.

THE MINISTRY AGAIN DEPRATED.

After the reading of the President's Message, M. Batble moved that the constitutional bills be placed on the order of the day after the Army bill, and that priority of consideration be given to the Second Chamber till.

M. Laboulaye, of the Left Centre, demanded priority for the bill on the organization of the

M. Chabaud-Latour, Minister of the Interior. energetically supported M. Batble's motion.

THE DIVISION. The House divided and Batbie's motion was rejected by a vote of 250 yeas to 420 navs. The majority was composed of all the sections

of the Left, the legitimists and the Bonapartists. ORDER OF THE DAY. The Assembly subsequently decided, without opposition, to place the constitutional bills on the

order of the day after the Army bill, which will be

taken up next Monday. INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

The sitting to-day was marked by scenes of the

greatest excitement. It is rumored that the Ministers have tendered their resignations to the President.

The crisis is regarded as serious.

THE MINISTRY TENDERS ITS BESIGNATION. LONDON, Jan. 7-6 A. M. The Times' Paris de spatch announces that the entire French Cabinet has tendered its resignation.

CONSUMMATE SWINDLING.

HOW AN ITALIAN CONFECTIONER WAS TRICKED OUT OF HIS LIFE'S SAVINGS.

CINCINNATI, Oblo, Jan. 6, 1875. A peculiar case of swindling and robbery has come to light here that eclipses ordinary efforts in that line, and opens a new field of observation in the wickedness of the human heart. Joseph Zanone is a venerable Italian, keeping a little confectionery and fruit store on Fountain square-

Joseph has been thrifty and accumulated several thousands of dollars, \$5,600 of which he had in hard eash on deposit in bank. The day before yesterday two Italians introduced them-selves to Joseph as Antonio Barraci and Giovanni Peretti, from Indianopolis.

They received a hospitable welcome over a glass

or sweet wine and a cigarette.

They talked business and became confidential. They wanted a large sum of money converted into small bills, but being strangers in the city and unable to speak English, would pay Zanone a good

small bills, but being strangers in the city and unable to speak English, would pay Zanone a good percentage to negotiate the matter for them—say ten per cent—and they had a good thing on mand for making money, but needed the assistance of some one well acquainted with the English hanguage and American ways.

Zanone swallowed the bait at once, and business being dull, locked up his store, went to the bank and drew out ail he had on deposit—\$6,600—which he took in small bills.

His friends then discovered they did not have large bills enough to take what he had, and induced him to accompany tuem to Indianapolis, where they had plenty. This was agreed to, but in the meantime the money was locked up in a trunk in Zanone's back room, one of his friends taking the key. While waiting for train time the iriends were happy together, and talked big about money. The one with the key had occasion to go back, and left the shop, passing through the back room into the yard. In a few minutes after this the party started for Indianapolis, which they reached in safety, and Zunone was let on a street corner just for a minute which his friends stepped into a store to transact a little business. Zanone waited and waited, but they did not return, and finally he went into the store and inquired for them; no such persons were known or seen. Alarmed at this he remembered the inc dent of one of the men leaving the shop for the back room, and resolved to return to find his worst apprehensions condrmed. The trunk had reen unlocked and his money was gone.

The man was found in the streets this morning in a state bordering on frenzy, and was locked up by the police for salety. A reward of \$500 nas ialied thus far to bring tidings of the roboers.

NO PARDON FOR PETTIS.

BOSTON, Jan. 6, 1875. The Governor and State Council, by a unanimous vote, have refused to grant a pardon to Spence Petus, the forger.

THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

BALANCE OF POWER HELD BY THE INDE-PENDENTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 6, 1875. Both branches of the Indiana Legislature convene at ten o'clock to-morrow morning. All the parties had caucuses to-night, but adjourned until to-morrow morning without making any nomina-tions for the offices of either House, except Hon. David Turple by the democrats for Speaker of the

David Turpie by the democrats for Speaker of the House. The independents claim the baiance of the power in both branches, and will have twenty votes on a joint ballot. From the independent standpoint the following will be the complexion of the Legislature:—Senate—Republicans, 24; democrats, 23, and independents, 35. In the House—Republicans, 35; democrats, 48, and independents, 17. But the democrats claim that in the organization of the House they will control 57 votes.

The Senate and House held a republican caucus and appointed committees to confer with the independents for the distribution of offices. The democratic caucus for the nomination of a United States Senator will be held on Friday night next. The contest between the prominent candidates, Hon. J. E. MacDoniid and Hon. D. W. Voorhees, continues bitter. The result is doubtful. The indications are that neither can be elected without the hild of independent votes, and it is not improbable that a compromise may be made between the republicans and independents, in which case one from the latter party will be chosen. The independents named in connection with the Senatorship are Hon. James Buchanan, of Indianapolis, and Hon. Harvey D. Scott, of Terre Haute. The latter is now State Senator, elected two years ago by the republicans.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SENA-

HARRISBURG, Jan. 6, 1875. I said in my telegram yesterday that the political affairs of the Legislature and Senate of the State of Pennsylvania were pretty well adjusted, and that all things were likely to conform to their ordinary grooves. Such, however, is not the case for so turbulent is the spirit of the triumphant de mocracy and so long has been the period since its advent to power that its representatives are constantly precipitating the most extraordinary measures, and daily and hourly changing the general political complexion. 1 stated before that a strong effort was being made to involve the contest for the United States Senatorship. In the contest for the different offices of the House this effort lailed, although the result of the election in the Legislature gives a pretty clear idea of the future action of the two houses in reference to the United States Senatorship. The developments of the last twenty-lour hours have been really extraordinary; for, instead of pursuing the usual course and staving off

THE UNITED STATES SENATORIAL CAUCUS until the day before the election, the friends of Wallace insist that this caucus shall be held tomorrow, thirteen days before the regular time, and accordingly a call has just been issued and very extensively circulated, urging the proper parties to meet in convention at three o'clock P. M. to-morrow and name the proper man. This call, so wholly unexpected, has caused a great sensation, especially since it was signed by eighty men. It is an evidence that the Waliace men, who certainly at this time have no reason to doubt men. It is an evidence that the Wallace men, who certainly at this time have no reason to doubt their strength, are exceedingly anxious to secure a test vote. The fact of the business is that Wallace is very bitterly opposed, parily on account of the prominent position he has for a long time held in the political sifairs of the State and partly because he is openly accused of having accepted the overtures or "the ring." This opposition is graqually assuming a threatening attitude, and, what is still more significant, his worst enemies are men of unimpenentable integrity, who, upon the threshold of democratic victory, seem anxious to throw overboard all who either justly or unjustly have been regarded as agents that have brought the party into disrepute. Despite all the chances in lavor of Mr. Wallace's election I do not by any means regard his success as inevitable. He told me a day or two ago that he was sule to secure eighty votes, and the call for an immediate nomination is signed by about that many men. Were the election to take place to-morrow, Wallace would succeed by an overwhelming majority; but who can tell what issues may be made, what combinations may be formed between now and the 19th. There can be no doubt but that

alternoon, knowing full well that if they could secure his nomination at this time the precedents of the democratic party are such as to prevent the members repudiating the regular caucus nominee. No sooner had the above call been issued than about thirty-three opponents of Walface put forth another call whemently protesting against the precipitated caucus, the minority claiming that the Walface men were trying to put up a job, and that the call of the eighty was entirely without procedent. The call of the eighty, however, is mighty, and will prevail. It reads as follows:—"We unite in calling a joint caucus of the democratic members of the Legislature in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Thursday, the 7th of January, 1875, at three o'clock P. M., for the jurpose of taking into consideration the nomination of a candidate for United States Senator." The minority are fighting bitterly against the holding of the caucus. The majority are fighting with equal bitterness for it. The two sides resemble desperate and daring combatants in a prize ring, each anxious and ready for oattle. The minority insist that the row shall be put off until the regular time. The majority insist that Walface shall ce nominated at once, thus preventing all inture throwing of mud and insuring beyond peradventure his election. Thus is the stuation. To-morrow will decide everything. Buckalew is in town working like a Trojau to destroy walface's chances. His manifesto has been widely circuisted.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR. HARRISBURG, Jan. 6, 1875. The Governor's Message to the Legislature opens with an allusion to the effects of the financial panic of 1873 and the present depressed condition of affairs, with furnaces, milis and factories closed. mining shafts decaying and myriads of unemselves and their families against the rigors of winter. He recommended the closest scrutiny of appropriation bills and a reduction of the burdens of propriation bills and a reduction of the burdens of the people. During the past year the State deut was reduced by \$1,230,185. The receipts were \$7,697,119, the expenditures \$6,602,508, leaving a baiance in the treasury of \$1,094,561. The total debt is \$24,508,635, from which should be deducted \$9,000,000 of bonds in the sinking lund. The revenues of the State have decreased \$1,200,000, caused by the repeal of the rax on the gross receipts of railroads, the net earnings of corporations and on cattle and farming implements. The Governor calls attention to the want of skilled labor, and says that, although \$10,000,000 are annually expended for education, none of the public schools have any special fitness for trade, and low become artisans. He recommends the establishment of schools where boys can be instructed in trades, and approves of compulsory education. He alludes to the Centennial Exposition and says:—'Philadelphia is enlarging her accommodations for the entertainment of guests, and the neighboring cities afford innumerable opportunities of a like kind. The extensive park, where the Centennial buildings are located, is every day adding to its natural beauty with the contributions of art, with which public and private liberality is adorning its avenues, and the wecome accorded to those who attend the Exhibition will be in keeping with the traditional hospitality of the prople of Pennsylvania, and we trust will reflect honor on the whole nation.' He calls attention to the necessity of an insurance department and aw or the government of State banks and saythe people. During the past year the State deut the necessity of an insurance department and a law for the government of state banks and savings institutions to prevent frauds and to secure depositors. No allusion is made to national poli-

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

The State Legislature met this morning at eleven o'clock and organized without delay. G. B. Loring was elected President and S. N. Gifford Clerk of the Senate, and John E. Sanford Speaker of the House and G. A. Marden Clerk. After seven pallots in the Senate and two in the House, O. F. Mitchell, of Bridgewater, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms. Other preliminary business was transacted and the Legislature adjourned until to-morrow.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MAINE LEG-ISLATURE.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 6, 1875. The Legislature assembled at ten o'clock A. M., the Governor administering the oath of office to the members in each House. E. F. Webb was elected President of the Senate and S. W. Lane Secretary. W. Thomas, Jr., was elected Speaker of the House and S. J. Chadbourne, Clerk, The Governor will deliver his Message to a convention of the House and Senate to-morrow, Both houses have voted to hold but one session

NEW HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

BOSTON, Jan. 6, 1875. A special despatch from New Hampshire says there is much speculation as to the candidate wno will probably be selected by the Republican State Convention, to be held on the 12th of January. It Convention, to be held on the 12th of January. It seems a foregone conclusion now that Luther McCutchins, the republican candidate last year, will not be run; but there has been nothing definite or reliable enough as yet to determine who the candidates will be. The names of Mr. Charles H. Bell, of Exeter, and Mr. Benjamin F. Prescott, of E-ping, are prominently mentioned in political circles, and the name of P. C. Cheney, of Manchester, seems to be growing in favor.

THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

A DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION OF BOTH HOUSES.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6, 1875. A special despatch to the Chicago Journal, from Springfield, Iil., says that John C. Haines, democrat, was elected Speaker of the House this after-noon. The House adjourned until to-morrow. In the Senate A. A. Glen was elected President. This gives the democrats the organization of both houses.

HITCH IN THE FLORIDA LEGISLA-TURE.

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 6, 1875. Both houses met to-day and again failed to organize. The Senate stands twelve republicans to twelve democrats. A number of ballots were taken for the election of a President pro tem., without result. Four ballots were taken in the Assembly to elect a Speaker, which were also unsuccessful. Both houses adjourged till to-morrow. WASHINGTON.

Partial Disclosure of the Facts of the Pacific Mail Bribery.

WHERE THE MONEY WENT.

Probable Failure of the Senate Finance Bill.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1875. THE RECIPIENTS OF THE PACIFIC MAIL COM PANY'S SUBSIDY BRIBES-IRWIN'S COMMIT-

MENT. Of the \$750,000 disbursed by Irwin the Ways and Means Committee has traced \$715,000, as follows:—J. C. Schumaker, \$275,000; W. S. King, \$115,000; A. H. Whiting, \$ 00,000; Charles Abert, \$125,000, and R. B. Irwin \$100,000. Irwin will be removed to the jail to-morrow morning, and Warden Crocker says he will provide him with the best cell in the jail contrary to the expectation indulged by Irwin's friends to-day, who said the Warden would refuse to receive Irwin. When Irwin replied to the Speaker's question that the largest sum he had paid to any one to help him was \$275,000 there was a sensation in the House, for it was supposed that he would refuse to answer that, as he did the previous question. It is said that if an attempt is made to indict Irwin by the Grand Jury for misdemeanor he will set up the defence that he has already been once punished by his confinement in the District Jall. If the case is brought to court it will be interesting, because it will decide the question of the power of Congress to punish a recusant witness except by imprisonment during the session.

REPUBLICAN SUPPORT OF THE FINANCE BILL WEARENING-AMENDMENT PROPOSED CANCEL-

LING THE RETIRED LEGAL TENDERS. The Banking and Currency Committee to-day discussed the Senate Finance bill for over an hour. There were only eight members present. It was should offer two amendments when the bill comes up for discussion to-morrow. The first proposes to strike out the first two sections, authorizing the coinage and substitution of silver fractional currency and the free coinof gold. The second amendment is in section 4, and refers to the rettrement of legal tenders, adding after the word retired, "and cancelled." as urged by Senator Bayard when the Maynard, who will have charge of the bill, was This, in the opinion of experienced members, will defeat the bill. Should there be an attempt on the part of the republicans to press bill as a party measure and limit the democratic members are solved to flibuster until a compromise is effected, and on the other hand republicans say that debate will certainly kill the bill. In regard to the free comage of gold members of the Banking and Currency Committee say that no country does it, whatever may be the report to the contrary, and that they do not see any reason why United States should do it. Any amendment to the bill will result in putting it finally in the hands of a conference committee, and its destiny was predicted by an old member of the House, that it would share the fate of the "Little" Tariff bill and never be heard of again in the Forty-third Congress.

THE STANDARD COIN OF GERMANY-TREASURY ORDERS TO CUSTOMS COLLECTORS-VALUE OF

THE FRANC. The Treasury Department has received, through the State Department, Information that the law making the gold mark the unit of the money of account went into effect on the 1st inst, in all of the States of the German Empire except Wurtemburg and Bayaria, where the florin of South Germany continues to be the legal money. Instruc-Costoms to make valuation of all invoices in convaluation of goods from France, Belgium and switzerland under the new valuation of the franc until the decision of the Supreme Court shall reverse it. The Secretary of State has also telegraphed to Minister Davis at Berlin to imediately inform the Consuls in Germany that on and after the 15th of January the unit of value in certifying invoices must be the gold mark and

not the thater. THE ARKANSAS INVESTIGATION. Congressman Scadder, of New York, who was appointed on the Arkansas Investigation Committee in place of Woodford, returned to-day, and Judge Poland, cuairman of the committhe evidence taken in Arkansas and Washington. The members of the committee individually say that no opinion has been reached, and until the matter is discussed none can be given as to what Brooks are confident of a report in their favor.

THE CASE OF CANNON, THE POLYGAMIST, AND THE LOUISIANA CONTESTED SEAT IN THE

At the meeting of the House Committee on Priv lieges and Elections to-morrow the resolution of Mr. Hazelton, of Wisconsin, for expelling Delegate Cannon, of Utah, on the ground that he is a polygamist will come up for final consideration. Those who voted for the resolution last session were Hazelton, Smith, Robinson, of Ohio; Todd and Hyde. The democratic members Lamar, Speer and Crossland voted to postpone the consideration until this session. It is doubtful now whether the resolution will pass. The case of Pinchback vs. Sneridan, Congressman at Large from Louisi-ana, is still pending. Pinchback has withdrawn tional evidence in support of his claim.

M'DONALD ELECTED SENATOR FROM INDIANA. Private letters received here to-day from Indiana indicate McDonald's election to the Senate as the successor of Mr. Pratt.

THE PRESIDENT PRAISING THE CONDUCT OF LIEUTENANT HODGES IN LOUISIANA. Lieutenant Hodges, who is charged with cutting the telegraph wires and promiscuously arresting citizens in the northern part of Louisiana,

is now being tried by court martial at Monroe, La. It is said that the President recently remarked to a Senator that this officer, instead of being cashiered, ought to be promoted for his conduct, and he should remember the case when the andings of the Court were placed before him. THE SPANISH QUESTION IN ABEYANCE-NO RECOGNITION OF ALFONSO YET. The Spanish question rests. Mr. Cushing has not

yet been authorized officially to recognize King Alfonso, and will probably be in no haste to do so Of course the new government must be recognized before negotiations can be opened with it or claims presented, and thus the ardor of the meeting yesterday, so far as is known, Cuba and

Spain were not even mentioned. NECESSITY OF INCREASING THE SALARIES OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS JUDGES-JURISDICTION OVER "ALIEN CLAIMS."

Since the establishment of the Court of Claims n 1855 its jurisdiction and responsibility have been increased by Congress, but without any cor-responding increase of the recompense of its udges. Still further enlargement of the duties of this Court was proposed a year ago in the bill introduced by Mr. Lawrence in the House of Repre-

Be it enacted, &c., That the claims or subjects or citizens of a foreign state against the United States may be referred to the Court of Claims by the Secretary of State with the concurrence of the foreign government presenting it; and the Court of Claims shall then have jurisdiction to hear and determine the same in accordance with

the principles of international law or in pursuance of any treaty stapulation or agreement between the United States and such loreign state; such cases may be in the name of such foreign governments or of the individual claimants by petition in the nature of a petition of right, They shall proceed according to the raise and practice of the Court of Claims. Either party shall have the right of appeal from the final judgment of the Court of Claims. Judgments of the Court of Claims, Judgments of the Court of Claims if against the United States, giving damages in money, shall be satisfied in like manner as other judgments of said Court, subject to the approval of the President, unless otherwise provided by treaty or other supulation between the United States and the State presenting the claim.

It is now urged that there is a strong necessity

It is now urged that there is a strong necessity that the salaries of the judges of this Court should be increased, in order that vacancies soon to occur on its Beach may be filled by the ablest lawyers. There is no position where incompetency, ignorance or corruption will have so disastrous an effect against the government, and this is the only Court of the United States whose judges are recompensed in such ill proportion to the onerous responsibility which they are obliged to support.

DECREASE OF THE CUSTOMS REVENUE POVERTY OF THE TREASURY.

While the customs revenue is falling off and the Secretary of the Treasury is puzzled to know where the gold is coming from to meet the current indebtedness, the internal revenue receipts are increasing even beyond the estimate of the Commissioner. It was said to-day, by a member of the Ways and Means Committee, if the duty was not restored on tea and coffee Congress would be compelled to provide for the deficit in some other way, as the revenue must be had to sustain the credit of the government.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1875.

EVIDENCE OF THE TRUTH OF THE CHARGES OF CORRUPTION AGAINST CONGRESSMAN STOWELL BEFORE THE NAVAL COMMITTEE-ONE THOU-SAND DOLLARS FOR A CADETSHIP.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day

esumed the investigation of the charge against Representative Stowell, of having sold a cadetship. State Senator G. W. Graham, of Virginia, gave a circumstantial account of his relations with Representative Stowell. It appears that Dr. Beatty stated to witness that he had a stepson whom he was anxious should be appointed to the Naval Academy. Witness informed him that if he should succeed in securing the appointment he would charge him for his services. He did not tell Beatty where the money was to go outside of himself. Beatty was willing to give \$1,500 or \$2,000, although he desired to secure the appointment as low as he could. He finally agreed to give \$1,700. He subsequently informed Stowell of his conversation with Beatty, when Stowell said, "You can go on and make the arrangement," and authorized him, as his agent, to attend to the business. Stowell said to him, "If, after receiving your pay, you can get me \$1,000, the appointment shall be made," some time after this Stowe sent to witness the designation of the appointment, which he took to Dr. Beatty, who, on account, gave him a drait for \$1,000. The witness soon after came to Washington and met Stowell at Seventh street. He accompanied witness and niece to the Baltimore and Ohio depot, where were to take a train for the North. Witness there privately gave Stowell \$500. He told Stowell what the money was for. He had no other pecuniary transaction beyond this with Stowell except in cases involving only a few dollars. Some time after this witness and Stowell came together from Richmond to Stowell asked him when the balance of the \$1,000 would be paid. Stowell remarked that unless this were paid he would withdraw the cadet designstion. Arriving here Stowell said he was going West by way of New York. Subsequently witness went to Dr. Beatty, who gave him a check for \$700, from which witness placed to Stowell's credit with Jay Cooke & Co. \$310, making \$810 he had given to Stowell. Witness acquainted Stowell with what he had thus done, and Stowell acknowledged the receipt of the letter conveying the information. This was on the 10th of June, 1878, Mr. Stowell being at St. Paul: witness never turned over to Mr. Stowell Mr. Stowell had required; the witness said he had spent considerable money in the payment of the expenses of delegates to a political convention in Virginia, &c.; Mr. Stowell and himself several weeks ago had a private conference in kichmond, when Mr Stowell asked him what course he intended to pursue; witness said to Mr. Stowell that, as he had been called a blackmailer, he proposed to make to the Committee on Naval Affairs a statement of the facts as they were and to tell them where there was other evidence; Mr. Stowell money he would return to him the amount: this

nation was postponed until to-morrow. POLITICS IN MISSOURI.

THE LEGISLATURE ORGANIZED—DEMOCRATIC SEN-

TIMENT REGALDING LOUISIANA. St. Louis, Jan. 6, 1875.

Both branches of the Missouri Legislature met to-day, and, after temporary organization, ad-

journed until to-morrow.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee to-day resolutions were adopted that the subversion of the rights of the people of Louisiana by military force, under orders of the President, is despotic and utterly violative of every republican or democratic principle of government, that the Legislature is urged at the earliest possible moment to demand that the Wfong shall cease and that they extend to the people of Louisiana the sympathy of her sister State.

Governor-elect Hardin will be inaugurated next

CLERGY AND MORALS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6, 1875. At a session of the Grand Branch of the Emerald Beneficial Association to-day the following resolu-

Resolved, That full and entire control of all spiritual matters is heroby placed under the complete and sole direction of the clergy and byliscopacy of the Catholic Church, and that the will of the priests and bishops from the respective diocese of the State shall be the law of the organization on morals and religion, without appeal to any other authority.

THE FALL RIVER OPERATIVES.

PALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 6, 1875. As a temporary arrangement the operatives here accept the mill owners' terms, but the feeling is so bitter that a strike is imminent. There was a most disorderly and excited meeting of the opera-tives to-night, all being clamorous for a strike. The leaders staved ou the crisis until Satordas, when it is believed the distrust and discontent will culminate in a general cessation of work. One of the mills behind in making up its accounts tailed to pay of the operatives to-day and they

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 6, 1875. Depositors in the Charleston branch of the Preedman's Savings Institution, numbering over 5,000 and representing over \$250,000 of de-5,000 and representing over \$250,000 of deposits, have held a meeting and adopted a memorial to Congress, showing that the depositors were mostly of the laboring class, who were induced to place their money in the bank under the impression that it was guaranteed and protected by the general government, and praying Congress to take measures for their indemnification.

ISSUE OF RAILROAD BONDS.

BOSTON, Jan. 6, 1875. At the annual meeting of the Boston and Lowell Railroad to-day the directors voted to issue \$500,000 in twenty year bonds.

> THE GIRARD ESTATE. · PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6, 1875.

The trustees of the Girard estate in their report say that in view of the appreciation in the value the coal lands of the estate and the productiveness of 550 acres of ground contiguous to improved portions of the city, the directors of the city trust have resolved to erect a cluster of buildings capable of accommodating 500 additional orphans. There are now 550 orphans in the institution and 134 applicants for admission. SAD ACCIDENT.

TWO MEN KILLED IN CHOSSING A RATLECADE

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 6, 1875. John Cosgrove and Nelson Barringer were killed at Barrytown to-day, by single engine 71, on the Hudson River Railroad, which was going north, about two o'clock. The men were driving down the hill at the old station, and, nearing the crossing, stopped to let the engine go by. The horse becoming frightened plunged ahead just as the engine reached the crossing. The horse just cleared itsell, and the engine struck the wagon in the centre, throwing it from the track and killing both men. Barringer was thrown in the air, and came down on the engine, where he lodged, when the engine was backed up and he was taken from it dead. His skull was crushed in, and he must have been killed instantly. Cosgrove was thrown to one side, and ived about fifteen or twenty minutes after being struck. He was but very little bruised. Both men were married and leave large families. Cosgrove worked for the Staats freight line, and Barringer carried on the cooperage business. Coroner Hicks, of Poughkeepsie, has been notfied, and will hold an inquest this evening. ing, stopped to let the engine go by. The horse

THE CHARLESTON REVIVAL OF RACES.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 6, 1875. Great preparations are being made for the revival of the Charlesson races on the Washington Course. The first meeting since 1860, under the auspices of the South Carolina Jockey Cliny, will open on the 20tu inst. The course and stables have been put in fine condition, and a number of racers are already in training on the ground. A large attendance is expected.

GRAND CURLING TOURNAMENT.

HAMILTON, Ont., Jan. 6, 1875. The grand curling tournament which came of to-day on Burlington Bay was the largest gathering of curiers ever brought together on this Continent. Ninety-two rinks, or 368 curlers, reported themselves on the field. The arrangement were most complete and the ice in splendid condition. The scene created by he whole field playing at once was a most animated one and was photographed on the spot. The official result cannot be ascertained to-night. The Sincoe Club, however, won the gold medal presented by the Hamilton Thistic Club, and the match between the Eastern Ontario and Western Ontario clubs was won by the latter.

INCENDIARY FIRE AND ITS EFFECT.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. & 1875. An incendiary are destroyed a frame barn in the rear of No. 256 Grand street to-night. It was owned by Jacob Marx and occupied as a stable by Root & Son, bakers. The loss is \$1,500, on which there is a small insurance. During the fire Mrs. Michael Root, an elderly lady, residing near the barn, died of heart disease, superinduced by ex-citement and fright.

SEIZURE OF AMERICAN COAL OIL

Over 100 barrels of American coal oil have been seized by Inspector Battle, of the Inland Revenue Department, it failing to stand the test of 110. It is represented as the most inferior article ever imported and exploded at a test of 86. PENALTY OF RELANDING LIQUOR.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 6, 1875.

The schooner Onal was seized at Cape Canso by customs officers for relanding liquor taken out of bond at Halifax for export to Newfoundland and recently selzed in a store in Lower Water atreet.

PRINTING CLOTH MARKET.

The printing cloth markets are firmer to-day, with more inquiry. THE WAY TO SECURE A BEAUTIPUL SKIN-THE WAT TO SECURE A BEAUTIFUL SkinUse Gurna's Sulphur Soar daily in your bath. It opens
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